British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*

(No. 1400.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONER, APPOINTED BY THE RIO BERMEJO EXPLORING COMPANY.

[*Continued from our last.*]

BOTTOM OF THE BERMEJO.—Opposite El Bastion, a little gravel is found, but, during the rest of the river's course, as far as La Esquina Grande, the bottom is sandy. From La Esquina to Los Llanos de Aspa, it consists, alternately, of marl and sand. From Aspa, the remainder is excusively of marl, without stone being found in any part, if we except a small rock in form resembling a sugar loaf, near a level with the water, in El Espinillo, between La Esquina Grande and Farias; and a reef [*bajio*] about four leagues before arriving at the island of Nacurutú, which is, likewise, on a level with the surface of the water, and forms two channels of easy passage. The Indians, in this quarter, are very tractable, and will give information as to the whereabouts of this reef.

WIDTH AND DEPTH.

These differ, according as the waters, in the bed of the river, take greater or lesser extension. The width, in general, is from 150 to 300 varas and upwards; on the Costa Azul, however, at brief distance from the mouth of the Rio del Valle, one of the waters of the river flow through a kind of gut, newly opened, in other words, the river is forming a new channel for itself, in this place, a channel, 25 varas in width, deep, rapid, and half a mile in length, and we were under the necessity, in this place, of cutting down some long slender willows, floating, this latter will form the principal channel of the river, the present one will be closed up. Before reaching Isló, for about 6 or 8 leagues, the banks of marl, which skirt the river in this part of its course, and which are generally clad with trees, approach, in some instances, to within a hundred varas of one another; and upon arriving at a small tapering islet, of 10 varas in diameter, the two channels formed thereby, may be from 40 to 50 varas in width. From Isló, and more particularly in its immediate neighbourhood, the *barrancas* [high banks] are, likewise, near together, and four or five narrows, of 40 or 50 varas in width, including the Paso de Lush, and the two channels, formed by the Island Nacurutú. The eastern channel is deep. From the river Seco, the river increases in width, and preserves regularity of depth. We have on tied to notice, in this quarter, those parts of the river in which the channel becomes contracted, owing to the water undermining the Barrancas, inasmuch as we have judged this matter to be of trifling interest. There are 6 or 8 shoals between La Palca de Soria and La Esquina Grande. Amongst these, the three most considerable are those, in which the waters being divided into different channels, by small sand banks, is found not to be more than 35 inches in depth. From La Esquina to Farnas, there are likewise shoals, the most remarkable of which it is not easy to remember,—at the same time, they are few in number, and have more water upon them. Thenceforward, they are rare, and covered to a greater depth; and thus it is that, setting aside places of great depth of water, common to all rivers, it may be understood that this river varies in depth from 25 inches to 9 feet, during the dry season, that is to say, from the 15th June to the 12th August—the period of our examination. During the freshets, it may be considered as having four varas of water in the shallowest part.

TRUNKS OF TREES, &c.

These are rarely met with; it may be, however, that they are more abundant, when any steep, wooded bank falls in, owing to an extraordinary flood. The latter occurrence is probably rare. Of course it is requisite to be on one's guard, regarding those which may exist; though it is not easy to imagine that they should be found in the very channel.

TURNINGS AND WINDINGS.

It has already been said that these are abrupt and frequent, when compared with those of longer rivers than this; but it must not be imagined, nevertheless, that even the most abrupt of them are of a character such as to impede the ready passage and manœuvring of a vessel, of any burthen. Neither does your Commissioner remember having seen, on the river's banks, trees which bend over, so as to interfere with the passing of a vessel.

ISLANDS.

Throughout the whole course of the river, there are only two islands; one of considerable size, situated on the side of the river, termed Costa Azul, which is not inserted on the plan, owing to want of opportunity to determine its exact position and form. We passed by it on the eastern side. The other is that of Nacurutú, which is about half a mile in length, and some 30 varas wide. Its steep sides are composed of marl, and covered with stunted trees, crisp and dry, inasmuch as this island is not subject to inundation.

CURRENTS.

It is extremely difficult narrowly to determine these, even with the log line in hand, as was our case, by reason of their almost infinite variableness, it may be believed, then, that it is much more difficult to do so, from memory. Every bend of this river, and the slightest inequality in its bed, as the channel opens out, or again becomes contracted, will cause variation in the currents. In this case, all that can be said is, that those of the Bermejo are, throughout its course, those of a calm-flowing river, with these sole exceptions, viz: that where its banks approximate before arriving at Isló, they become rather more rapid, and beyond Isló, slightly more so still, in some places, as far as Nacurutú, without ever meriting the designation of rapid, or even slightly inconvenient. It is true that our examination was made during the dry season, and the currents must, of needs, become more violent, at the period of the river's rise; but, the circumstance of Señor Azara having ascended the river, as far as Isló, that is to say, having passaged over those parts of the Bermejo, where the currents are most violent, leaves no difficulty, as regards navigation downwards, and proves that, upwards, they are alike to be overcome by sail, tracking or steam.

CATARACT OR ISÓ.

This is formed by a bank of unctuous marl, of the consistence of soap. It divides the river into two branches, as may be seen by the plan; nearly the whole of the water passes through the eastern channel, which, after being hemmed within a narrow strait, is precipitated down an inclined plane, resembling a small dam, and alike rapid. It forms for itself below a wider channel in the marl, which latter rises above the water, about a foot more or less. This channel is deep, and somewhat rapid. The other, or western branch, which is narrower, has a like declination, and carries little water; it is, however, of greater extension, forming two very strong rapids, and nothing more. We found sufficient water during our passage, and encountered no other difficulty, save that of avoiding, through pure precaution, by means of a cable made fast on shore, some small submerged rocks, on a level with the water, which occur at the junction of the two branches; a precaution, quite unnecessary as regards the passage, pursued by us, and by means of which the descent of the other channel may very well be undertaken without further risk, than that of striking upon the marl, on the opposite side.

The part of the bank, then above the water, was about one foot and a half high; the cascade will be from 6 to 7 feet perpendicular, and it seems clear that, in the time of freshets, nought will be found here, save a strong current, easily surmounted upon ascending the river, and insignificant in the case of a passage down the stream.

THE PASS OF LURBE.

This, as may be gathered from the plan, is a channel or kind of gap, formed between masses of marl, which protrudes beyond the surface of the river, when the waters are low, as was the case on the 7th August, when our passage was effectuated. It is a slope [or rapid] of 40 varas in length, with a strong current; at either of its extremities the water is of great depth. No difficulty is offered by this pass, as regards proceeding downwards, and it may be ascended against the stream by means of a warp; it is, however, the river is swollen, the 'narrows' will be at the bottom, and, consequently, imperceptible.

INUNDATIONS, AND GENERAL APPEARANCE OF THE RIVER'S BANKS.

The latter are, generally, low—say from 2 to 4 varas in elevation, from La Palca to the mouth of the river Del Valle—although, in some instances, they are somewhat higher. In this part of the river's course, the inundations extend to a great distance, particularly near Egypt.

From the river Del Valle, the banks, occasionally, have greater elevation; and, at La Esquina Grande, the first high bank of red earth is observable, in the form of a precipitous mound, 150 varas high. Henceforward, the banks rise and fall alternately, as far as the Montes de Farias, where they a form successively 8 or ten varas of elevation. On both sides of the river are to be seen low ridges of hills, which gradually diminish as you approach Canjayi. The inundation, likewise, in some places, only extends to a brief distance; and, in others, would appear to be altogether wanting. Upon entering the district of Canjayi, the banks of the river are from 2 to 6 varas in elevation; so that, apparently, the country, thereabouts, as far as the plains of Aspa, is subject to the fertilizing influence of inundation during the flood season.

Beyond Aspa, they become so high that they rarely admit of inundation taking place; and, a few leagues before arriving at Isló, after passing the Rio Seco, the banks of the river are from 8 to 12 varas high, although the face of the country, thereabouts, is in general flat. This article may be regarded as useless, unless it be possible to infer therefrom the superficial arrangement of the country, bordering the river, on either hand, together with elevation, &c.

VIEW FROM THE RIVER.

The Costa Azul, from La Palca to the river Del Valle is lined with willows, algarrobo, &c. &c.

The opposite side, or new Egypt, is similar in character; but, at a distance from the river's banks, the observable extensive plains, together with groves of palmatrees, and woods containing other timber, as far as the Pilcomayo.

From the Rio Valle to Canjayi are to be seen, on either side of the river, plains and woods of a like character, but interspersed with palm trees, together with lofty timber of other kinds, and low, crisp-leaved trees, in such places as are not reached by the inundation. At Canjayi, also, forests and level plains offer themselves to view; but, thenceforward, the plains become more extensive, the forests disappear, the cane-brakes and willow-clumps are in diminished number, groves of trees are, here and there, visible, and all these several objects are succeeded by the plains of Aspa, which are almost destitute of timber, until, upon reaching the neighbourhood of Isló, trees once more covered the banks of the river, with slight intervals. A little below the Pass of Lurbe, the country once more becomes open, until the neighbourhood of Nacurutú Island is reached, when woods again supervene, and continue as far as the river Seco, where they are succeeded by palm groves, &c., subject to inundation in the flood seasons. This latter character of country prevails, hence, as far as Paraguay.

(*To be continued.*)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Ministry of War and Marine.

BUENOS AYRES, August 12th, 1853.

To Colonel Don Felipe Lopez, charged with the Inspection General of Arms.

The Government has accorded that General Don José Maria Flores, be reincorporated into the General Staff of Officers in active service, and that he be considered as if he had not been extended from it, in consequence of the events of December last. If they could have left any doubt as to the sentiments of said General, and with respect to his decision for the cause of legality and our institutions, his latter proceedings have placed these in a clear light, and restored him to the entire confidence of his compatriots and of the Government, that feels a proud satisfaction in so declaring.

Therefore let the present resolution be communicated to the Inspection General of Arms, that it may be inserted in the order of the day, and communicated to whom it may concern.

God preserve Y. H. many years.

JOSE M. PAZ.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE "VALIENT LEGION," ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS, AUGUST 14, 1853.

Soldiers of the Valiant Legion!—You have supported with heroic constancy eight months of fatigues; you have daily contributed for the cause of civilization and liberty, defended by the community of Buenos Ayres; you have irrigated with your blood the neighbourhood of our fortifications; in different combats you have chastised the rebels, often opposed to larger numbers; you have acquired glories, trophies, laurels and blessings, and by your sweat and blood earned the epithet VALIANT, wherewith you were greeted on the field of honor. In every case you have shown yourselves the worthy descendants of a community of heroes, in whose souls burns the fire of their volcanoes, whilst they reflect the mild radiance of the sky, symbolized in the banner under which you have fought.

SONS OF ITALY!—The community of Buenos Ayres regards you as brothers in the day of triumph, to which your arms have so powerfully contributed, and the Government thanks you for the important services you have rendered to the Country, in the days of its greatest conflict, with the generosity of your lives.

Soldiers!—You have worthily fulfilled your mission, contributing to save the cause of liberty, which is the cause of the whole world. You have comprehended this sublime duty, sealing with the generous blood of your veins the letter of universal citizenship. The Government on thanking you, salutes you as soldiers of humanity, and invites you to retire to the bosom of your families, laying down your arms enwreathed with victory. Should liberty be endangered, should public order be menaced, should any tyrant attempt to place himself superior to the laws, the Community and Government will reckon with you, and you will then find the standard you now deposit in your hands, as glorious as when it floated among the balls of the enemy.

Meanwhile, on resuming your labours, you can say with all the defenders of the City of Buenos Ayres, this delightful peace which we inherit from our fathers, liberty which we enjoy is the fruit of my labours; these riches which Providence showers upon our heads, I have fertilized with my blood.

Buenos Ayres, August 14th, 1853.

OBLIGADO—LORENZO TORRES—FRANCISCO DE LAS CARRERAS—JOSE MARIA PAZ.

¡Viva la Confederacion Argentina!

The Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation.

San José, July 21st, 1853.

To the Sovereign General Constituent Congress of the Argentine Confederation.

I have the honor of acquainting the Sovereign General Constituent Congress, that on the 13th instant I retired from the Province of Buenos Ayres, and manifesting to it the powerful motives which decided me to adopt this resolution.

Up to the 20th of June last the City of Buenos Ayres was blockaded by a powerful squadron and eight of its fortified districts defended themselves against ten thousand men, who maintained the siege by land under General Don Hilario Lagos.

The Constitution of the Argentine Confederation, sanctioned by the Congress, and presented by a Commission from its bosom, to the examination and acceptance of the authorities of the Province of Buenos Ayres, had already been accepted by General Lagos, Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army, and charged with the administration of the Province, throughout the whole territory protected by his arms, and he had convoked a Special Convention, to take into consideration this important affair. It was to be expected that the inhabitants of the country districts, who had taken up arms to reincorporate themselves into the Argentine Confederation, and restore the bonds of peace and union with the sister Provinces, would adhere with ardour and enthusiasm to the fundamental compact. Offered then to the City, it would either have been accepted by it, as a just, reasonable, and permanent arrangement; or rejected, if it desisted from regarding its brothers as rebels, and with this hostile sentiment likewise desisted from its pretensions to domination over those who demanded only peace and justice, it would have been left to its own deliberations, till time, calming the party passions which then agitated it, should have shown it the expediency of occupying the distinguished place, which the Constitution had marked out for it in the association of the sister communities of the Argentine Confederation.

Such is a rapid sketch of the situation, presided by the Provisional Director at San José de Flores, before the 20th of June last.

On that day the Chief of the Squadron of the Argentine Confederation, sold and delivered it to the City of Buenos Ayres. This event, as odious as unexpected, essentially changed the situation.

I had repaired to that point, for the purpose of procuring, in conformity with the wish of the Congress, the rapid development of a National opinion and of National interests,

efficaciously supported by the opinion and action of the Province of Buenos Ayres. After the loss of the National Squadron, the same objects might have been accomplished; but I was fully aware that for their accomplishment, it would be necessary to decide on maintaining a resolute and prolonged civil war, equivalent to a sentence of death upon the communities, or for a generation of its inhabitants. I was bound to desist, because I felt persuaded that no benefit however advantageous, should be purchased at so dear a price; and I resolved at all hazards to quit said situation. I was not vanquished on the field. I have no personal ambition; and however difficult it may be for ordinary men to comprehend me, the communities must appreciate the respect I have shown on this occasion to the lives and interests of my compatriots.

After my arrival in the Province of Buenos Ayres, I never ceased for a moment to urge the Government of the City for peace. If the treaty of the 9th March was rejected, it was because its stipulations seriously altered the National compacts, and because the persons and interests that had been placed under the protection of the National Authority, were surrendered without any guarantee. But after the 20th June, respecting facts and their inevitable consequences, I offered through the medium of the Ministers of England, France and the United States, the submission of General Lagos and his forces, upon the conditions accompanied under No. 1.—They are so modest and reasonable, that, frankly accepted and ingenuously fulfilled by the Government of the City, I do not hesitate to assert, they would have re-established a solid peace in the Province of Buenos Ayres. I offered at the same time, entire from its territory with the forces of the Confederation; thus leaving it united in the plenitude of its constituted sovereignty, that it might engage in the examination and free acceptance of the Constitution, that would have to govern it. It must ever be honourable for General Don Hilario Lagos, and for all the brave men of the Federal Army, the good sense and self-denial wherewith they consented that such propositions should be made in their name, which would hardly have been honourable for vanquished forces. They sacrificed every thing, even the point of honour, rather than determine on consummating by a fratricidal war, the ruin of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and to involve in it the communities of the Confederation.

According to what was stipulated by the Government of the City, with the mediating Ministers, on the 9th of July, I was to address a proclamation of the same, which I appended under No. 2, which was to be replied to by the Government of the City, accepting the condition which I manifested therein, of retiring from the Province of Buenos Ayres, and placing at my disposal all the vessels of war, necessary for the transport of the national forces, by the port of Maldonado.

In subsequent conferences the Ministers manifested, that the Government of Buenos Ayres wished that the preliminaries should be converted into a note of the tenor of No. 3, which would be replied to in the terms agreed upon, and that the terms for the submission of the Army of Lagos should not comprehend the recognition of the military grades, abolished by the law of the 9th December, and that the debts contracted by the Army should not exceed the sum of two million paper dollars.

This took place on the 13th inst., and at a very late hour of said day, the North American Chargé d'Affaires presented himself at the Head Quarters, to inform me, on behalf of the mediating Ministers, that the Government intentionally delayed replying to my note, in the terms that had been agreed upon, and declined to take measures for the embarkation of the troops that were to accompany me.

Meanwhile the army became rapidly demoralized, the distrust, disorder and confusion increasing every moment, by the example of certain defections, which the Government of the Capital fomented and paid; the derangement attaining such a point, that on the preceding night three adjutants of General Lagos himself deserted, carrying with them the horses of the army.

In these circumstances, and at the last moments of the dissolution, I determined to embark in the four foreign steamers that were at my disposal, merely with the force of Entre Rios. In this object I recommended General Lagos to aid the march of the Cordoba contingent and of the Santa Fé division, till they quitted the Province of Buenos Ayres. I am bound to attest that the Federal Army have respected the forces that fought side by side with them, for a common cause with honor and gallantry.

On the 14th on board the "Water Witch" steamer of war, the English Minister delivered to me the note of the Government of the City, in reply to mine of the 13th, which is appended under No. 4, containing at the same time of the accompanying terms of capitulations, under No. 5, which the Government conceded to the Federal Army, to which they could not be notified, because General Lagos had removed his camp.

Such are the occurrences that preceded my departure from Buenos Ayres. I do not deny the disappointment they have caused me, but I think it impossible that any one can dispute the honor that results from them. To avoid civil war I have done every thing possible for man to do. I have the testimony of my own conscience, and as a proof thereof the demonstration of facts; the witnesses and agents of the transactions of San José de Flores, Sir Charles Hotham, Chevalier Luis de Saint Georges, and Mr. Robert G. Schenck, will at all times bear testimony, as men of honor, and the Representatives of the three greatest powers of the civilized world, that good faith, that respect to stipulations agreed upon, that moderation, justice and horror to civil war, have always been on my side, and that in the name of these sentiments they were authorised on my behalf to treat, arrange and stipulate whatever might secure the peace of the Province of Buenos Ayres with the Confederation.

I have made every possible effort to promote and secure the organization of the Country; I have had to surmount every step that led to this object, at the cost of regrets and disappointments, which it is impossible for a man living in times, and where the Congress had provided the country with a Constitution, which embraces all the guarantees of public and private right, that humanity has achieved up to the present, where in the adjustment of equipoised powers opens a legitimate field, that all opinions, that all parties, that all aspirations may exercise their legal action—When this Constitution appeared as the dawning of liberty, of happiness and order upon the Argentine communities; a threatening civil war presents itself anew, to prevent as in former occasions these unfortunate communities, from entering upon the enjoyment of a blessing they so ardently desire and need.

In this case I have reflected whether there be any other sacrifice I can offer to my country, and I believe I can still make one, which being of small appreciation to myself individually, I feel bound not to deprive myself of the modest glory it may afford me.

My name is associated with the Constitution of the Argentine Confederation, and will pass in union with it to posterity. I confide in its sentence, and submit without fear to its verdict. But the Constitution is not an historical fact that has already passed; the communities have deliberated on it, but it is not a probable they may resolutely adhere to it. In such case, should it be necessary to the Constitution's becoming the general law of the Country, that my name be evoked, that anew hostility has been excited by a party or by certain individuals, should cease to be at the head of the National Organization, I forthwith ingenuously declare before the Sovereign Congress, the Provisional Directory, which the communities confided to me during the constituent period. As a magistrate I have maintained with imperturbable tenacity, the high moral principle of the fusion of all parties, of oblivion of all delinquencies, of a toleration of all errors. As General in Chief of the Confederation I have endeavoured by every means to abbreviate and avoid civil war. As a public and private man, the Government, and the nation will bear witness that a certain defender in General Urquiza, whatever Government may be placed at the head of the Confederation.

It has now become a very solemn duty for the Congress to persist in the reconstruction of the Argentine Nationality. The Provinces, their Governments, and inhabitants have just shown by the solemn acts in which they have given to the Constitution, before God and man. This Nation, has had a pe olonged period of attempts, and preparatory g bility, and the impressions made effect a t ained is the horror of relapsing into them. The communities will recoil from isolation, as from an abyss. To the new obstacles and difficulties that may arise from the situation, let us oppose perseverance and the greatest efforts; that perseverance and those sacrifices that characterise the good sense and manhood of the nation in grave conflicts. If the Sovereign Congress think that the sincere disinterestedness and absolute self-denial which I offer to my country can be of any service in it, I ask them be accepted, for nothing can be more conformable with the only and invariable object at which I aspire —the Constitution of the Argentine Nationality.

If the event has not corresponded to my desires, I cordially leave in the hands of the Congress, the direction of the destinies of the communities, and I implore Providence, that holds in his omnipotent hand those of all, to inspire the Congress with counsels of prudence and salvation.

The Congress has so nobly established its own dignity, that I have no apprehension, that, in the arduous circumstances to which I call its attention, it can fail to act with the independence demanded by the interests of the Confederation, without any regard to personal considerations.

JUSTO JOSÉ DE URQUIZA.

(*To the Editor of the British Packet.*)

Sir,

In your last number I attempted to call the attention of the public to the importance of establishing a General system of railing in this country; and my object in this is to show the facility of concentrating the produce of all the adjoining towns and districts; beginning with the rapid and cheap conveyance of goods and passengers from the Boca to the Custom House, at a mere tithe of the present expense and delay, resulting from the present imperfect and inadequate means of transport.

The route proposed commences from the Custom House, from the river end of the Calle Santo Domingo, the station and terminus to from the Calle Balcarce, on the rising ground where there is at present a coal depôt, and from this to Calle Mejico, I propose to have offices, a goods-depôt, workshops, &c. Opposite the coal deposit there should be an opening of 30 yards, to give a direct communication with Calle Defensa, thereby promoting the quick and easy removal of pas engers and goods, without interfering with the business of the Custom House. This would greatly enhance the value of property, by the enormo us increase of business in the neighbourhood referred to, as also all descriptions of property at and around the Boca: because vessels trading thence could receive cargo from the City, and remit imported articles to it, in an incredibly short time, and at a very trifling expense.

The projected line, direct from the end of Calle Santo Domingo to the Boca, a distance of about two miles, should be raised about 8 feet above the present level, with a double line of rails, and a parapet wall on the river side, some 3 feet high, with a bold sloping embankment towards the River, with sufficient culverts for the outlet of the surface water, &c, into the river.

At the Boca end there would be provided the requisite facilities for removing cargoes from the vessels, to the waggons or trucks, for the purpose of being conveyed to their distination.

The cost of said road, buildings, locomotives, &c. would probably not exceed £20000; and might be raised in 10,000 Shares of 2 Pounds each, or its equivalent in the currency of 45000 country: affording the working classes the pleasure of assisting to plant in this Province, the germ of a great and lasting improvement; uniting all in the strongest bond of unity, self interest, and supplying a cheap and efficacious remedy against anarchy and disorder.

The probable traffic may safely be estimated at 45000 country: allowing the loss of goods per week, and when the landed proprietors and others interested in the adjoining populous districts, become fully aware of the importance of this measure, and carry out branches to their respective localities, these figures would speedily be doubled and trebled.

With regard to revenue or profits, it would be superfluous at present to enter into details. In all places where enterprises of this kind have been undertaken with spirit and energy, the results have far exceeded the most sanguine calculations. At all events the projected line is a very small experiment, on a very important matter, and ought to be entered upon without hesitation and without delay. Should any one still nailing the interest of the Committee of the Foreign Community to this and cognate subjects. As a sure and safe investment for the capital of all classes, as a valuable profit to intercourse, and a direct and powerful stimulus to trade, it is their special duty to make inquiry into their desirableness and practicability, and to lend them their aid and countenance.

That H. E. the Governor, and the other members of his enlightened and patriotic administration, will not only view with favour, but encourage such measures, there can be no doubt; for it is obviously the best, if not the only means of consolidating peace and order, and the safest guarantee of prosperity and progress, for this vast and fertile region.

It is in such enterprises that we must look for the legitimate fruits of national liberty, wise polity and even-handed justice. Liberty holds up her head with majestic, if not divine grandeur, when accompanied in her onward progress by peace, plenty, contentment with science, arts, commerce, manufactures, all that enriches, beautifies and adorns social life. It is then that "the wilderness becomes a fruitful field," and its solitudes resound with the din of industry, mingled with the accents of praise, and the cheerful notes of mirth and gayety.

In closing I must to present other projects, girding this great Capital from shore to shore; and forming the nucleus of a wide and expansive amelioration. In the mean time, the line under consideration can exist independently, and form a link in the wider chain, that we hope to see adopted in due course; therefore let a commencement be made at once; and we confidently appeal to its triumphant success, as the best and most conclusive argument in favor of a progressive extension.—

I remain,
Yours truly,
JOHN McVICKER.

Synopsis of Official Documents.

[*To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna."*]

Aug. 13—Decree depriving Don Pedro J. Diaz of his licence as Public Auctioneer, for having lent his hammer to Don Federico Silva, in contempt of the decree which deprived the latter of that office.

Note from the Ministry of War to the Accomptants General, requesting to be informed as to the distribution of a sum of 1,226,000 dollars, delivered to Colonel Pedro Ramos, on November, 1850, for the forces of the Northern Department, who had supported the glorious reaction of the 11th September; and in particular whether any part thereof had been delivered to General José Maria Flores, or to any one else by the General's order, for other than the purpose to which said sum was destined.—To which the Accomptant's reply, that General Flores had neither received any part of said sum, nor unduly intervened in its repartition.

Decree reincorporating General Flores into the General Staff of Officers, in conformity with the preceding vindication, and also in consideration of his important services to the Provincial cause, in the winding up of the late rebellion.—See Official Documents.

Aug. 14th—Decree ceding to Don Ramon M Munoz the duties on cattle introduced for Saladeros and Steam Vats, from the 1st July to the 31st December, for the sum of $420,000; being the most advantageous of six tenders presented.

Decree admitting the resignations of Doctors Gamboa and Velez Sarsfield, as Members of the Supreme Court of Justice; and appointing in their place Dr. Eustaquio Torres, and Dr. Domingo Pica; and to supply the vacancies resulting from the promotion of the latter ge ntlemen, appointing Don Juan Andres Ferrara provisionally Attorney General, and Dr. Manuel Escalada Judge of 1st Instance; also, Dr. Emilio Agrelo to be "Fiscal" in the Civil and Criminal Department, in the room of Dr. Escalada promoted.

August 15.—Note from Dr. Alsina withdrawing his resignation, and accepting the presidency of the Supreme Court of Justice, only for the remainder of the present year—Note from the Minister of Government to Dr. Alsina, directing him to present himself to the Government on the 16th Instant, to take the oaths and enter upon his office.

Note from Dr. Juan Jose Cernadas, Dr. Alejo Villegas, and Dr. Eustaquio Torres, accepting their appointments as Members of the Supreme Court, and returning thanks.

Note from Dr. Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield declining his appointment as a Member of the Supreme Court, for reasons submitted to H. E. the Governor.

Note from Dr. Domingo Pico, accepting his appointment as Criminal Judge of the 1st Instance, &c.,

Note from the Minister of Marine to the Captain of the Port requesting him to regulate the rate of fares charged by the carts and boats employed in connection with the Department.—See Notice to Passengers, &c.

Aug. 18—Decree from the Department of Government, appointing Justices of Peace, in all the different sections of the town and country for the remainder of the current year.—The appointments for the City are as follows :—

Catedral North—	Don	Mariano Castex.
Catedral South—	"	Maximo Ugalde.
San Miguel —	"	Jorge Acosta.
San Nicolas —	"	Felix Pico.
Monserrat —	"	Tiburcio Lens.
Concepcion —	"	Mauricio Cruz.
San Telmo —	"	Isidoro Bavio.
Pilar —	"	Luis Boado.
Socorro —	"	José Balcarce.
Balbinod. —	"	Mariano Lorea.
Piedad —	"	Mariano Pinto.

Decree admitting the resignation of Dr. Manuel Escalada as Criminal Judge in the 1st Instance, and appointing Dr. Andres Somellera to the vacancy : reserving the appointment for the vacancy thus created, in the 1st Instance of the Civil Department.

Decree depriving Don Cipriano L. Quesada of his commission as Captain of Cavalry, for having served the late rebellion.

Aug. 19th—Note from the Hon. Chamber of Representatives to the Executive, announcing that by the last census, a law had been sanctioned ordering the renovation of the Chamber to the extent of one-half its members, in terms of the existing law; the new Legislature to be installed on the 1st of October ensuing.

Note from ditto to ditto, acknowledging receipt of the General Accounts of the Province for the year 1852, for the first 6 months of the present year, and stating that they would be submitted to the ensuing Legislature.

Note from the Ministry of Government to the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santa Fé, explaining the motives of the mission of General Hornos to the Northern districts of this Province, and stating the policy of the Government to be peace, amity and fraternal relations with all the Sister Provinces of the Confederation.

Decree prohibiting for the mean time all Saladeros, except those in the immediate vicinity of the City.

Decree prohibiting the amusement of hunting ostriches.

Decree accepting the resignation of Don Francisco Chas, as Guardian of Poor and Minors, and appointing Don Vicente Cazon in his stead.

Decree appointing Don Daniel Cazon Judge of the 1st Instance in the Civil Department.

BUENOS AYRES.

The "Valiant Legion"—As a suitable memento of this distinguished corps, we have recorded at length, the touching address of the Government, on the occasion of their laying down their arms, on the 14th inst. It is impossible to find words more expressive and appropriate, than those employed in the document referred to, and strong as they are, they are only a faithful echo of the unbounded admiration and intense gratitude of the community at large. The fidelity, the constancy, the cheerful alacrity and undaunted enthusiasm of this brilliant division, have earned it a proud distinction and an imperishable fame in the annals of this young Republic. The names of Olivera, Clerici, &c. are hencefforth synonimous with honor, gallantry, and a disinterested devotion to the cause of freedom and civilization; and to have won the Cordon of Honor, under such leaders, and in such a cause, will always be an ample certificate of merit, and a preferent claim to respect and confidence; nay, must react powerfully on the destinies of the fair but ill-fated Italy. After witnessing the valiant exploits and noble bearing of the "Valiant Legion," in a cause that was theirs only

from sympathy and adoption, we feel satisfied that the classic land of their birth cannot long be the prey of a wanton and humiliating despotism. The bastard republicanism of France, in unholy alliance with the rancid domination of Austria, nipped, like an untimely frost, the opening bud of Italian Liberty; but the mandate of a social regeneration hath gone forth, and king and priest craft united, can neither resist, nor long defer a consummation, so devoutly to be wished. Our best wishes accompany the "Valiant Legion," and the cause of their suffering compatriots.

Ex-Directory—In terms of our prediction, General Urquiza, in his resignation to the Constituent Congress, has foisted a trumpery vindication of his public career and inglorious fall, as specious and deceptive as can well be imagined; and it now awaits the complaisant indorsement of the Foreign Diplomatists, to give it an ephemeral existence in foreign Courts. To those who know the subject of the narrative, and have witnessed his infamous career in this Province, it requires no comment. In his successive negotiations with the Government of Buenos Ayres, General Urquiza has unmasked himself in the most effectual manner; and he now retires from the public scene, by an act of voluntary suicide, that stamps his ignominy and perdition as a Statesman, to all eternity; from which the testimony of the greatest Representatives of the greatest States in Christendom, cannot rescue him,nor avert for a single hour, what is worse than the verdict of posterity, the overwhelming verdict of his contemporaries and competitors; who may now read in the page here referred to, the lowest depth of degradation to which a mortal can fall. His crocodile tears are unavailing; for through the thinsl mask of hypocrisy, his insignificance, his crimes, his falsehood and infamy are all reflected in the clearest and most repulsive light.

The fate of this deserted resignation is still unknown, and the very existence of the thing called a Constituent Congress, has become problematical. Report says that the President and Vice-President had both resigned, and that several other members had withdrawn, in short, that the mighty apparatus had vanished into "thin air," in which case the Provisional Director could not signed to the tomb of all the Capulets," unanointed and unannealed. In this dilemma the would-be defunct Director should apply to Señor Moreno, ex-Chief of Police, who enjoys a certain celebrity in *obsequious pantomime*. Of mutes and mourners, we guess there would be no lack, in the latitude of San José, and perhaps Dr. Pico could compose a funeral oration, becoming the exit of the [illegible]

Local Improvements—As a sequence of our theory of free trade in corn, we intended a dissertation on the improvement, or rather the formation of public roads; but our increasing contemporary "The Standard" has in part forestalled us. We entirely coincide with his general conclusions on this subject, and earnestly recommend the article in question to the impartial consideration of all whom it may concern: as also the luculbrations of our esteemed Correspondent, Mr. Mc Vicar, which tend to the same important end, as far as we are able to judge of the best way by and by offer some subsidiary suggestions.

Meanwhile, as a proof of what private enterprise can effect, in the most unfavourable circumstances, we may direct public attention to the new Steam Mill, erected by Messrs. Halbach & Co., in the Plaza Lores. It is a chaste and substantial erection, and so far as we are able to judge, a most compact and effective establishment, that reflects great credit on the taste, skill, and resolute perseverance of all parties concerned. It is now in full operation, having been executed during the last six months, with some considerable interruptions and annoyances, from its immediate vicinity to the Italian Canton. We were pleased to hear that the design adopted was that of our talented correspondent, Mr. McVicker, who in conjunction with his partner Mr. Welsbman, executed the whole to the entire satisfaction of their employers. We may now congratulate the poor mules, on the prospect of a speedy and final release, from the interminable circle in which they have so long been doomed to revolve. The engine employed in this case is of 75 horse power, and can despatch 200 fanegas, or about 800 bushels of wheat daily, in a style greatly superior to the slow and unwieldly appliances of former times.

Occultation of Jupiter—For the benefit of scientific observers, and in justice to the indefatigable zeal, and accurate calculations of our esteemed friend and worthy correspondent, Mr. Bernard Kiernan, — who has successfully devoted the leisure hours of a long life, to this noblest and most sublime of human sciences,—we have the satisfaction of reporting and recording, that this rare and interesting occurrence, was witnessed here on Saturday evening last, in the most favourable circumstances, and precisely in the order announced by us, at the request of the respectable authority above mentioned.

Miscellaneous.

NURSERY SONG.

THE NEW MOON.

Dear mother, how pretty
The moon looks to-night,
She was never so cunning before;
Her two little horns
Are so sharp and so bright,
I hope she'll not grow any more.

If I were up there
With you and my friends,
I'd rock in it nicely you'd see,
I would sit in the middle
And hold by both ends,
Oh, what a bright cradle 'twould be.

I would call to the stars
To keep out of the way,
Lest we should rock over their toes,
And there I would rock
Till the dawn of the day,
And see where the pretty moon goes.

And there we would stay
In the beautiful skies,
And hear the sweet music we would coam,
We would see the sun set,
And see the sun rise,
And on the next rainbow come home.

Fight with a Panther—The "Arkansas Shield" contains an account of a desperate fight between a man and two women on one side, and a panther on the other. The fight took place on Beaver Bayou, Phillips County, Arkansas, on the 10th ult. The "Shield" says:—"On the 10th Mr. Grimes had left his house during the sleep anow that then lay on the ground, to procure some firewood from the adjoining forest, leaving in the house a sick child, his wife, and her mother. Attracted by the crying of the child, it is supposed a large and fierce panther approached the door of the house. The imitative note of a child crying drew to the door Mr. Grimes, most fortunately, for already was the nose of the fierce intruder thrust within the door. By an effort she succeeded in closing the door and shutting out the panther. An alarm was then given by the ladies, which drew to the home Mr. Grimes, supposing his child to be ill, and little dreaming by how fierce an enemy his cabin was besieged. Judge, then, of his surprise upon seeing, coolly seated upon the steps of his door, a huge panther. Mr. Grimes advanced, and attempted to get possession of his gun, which Mrs. Grimes had, opening, the back door, brought round to him. Crouching, with his tail switching and eyes glaring, the panther watched every movement that Mr. Grimes made. Just as every movement that Mr. Grimes grasped his gun, and before he could use it, the panther made a spring at his throat. With great presence of mind Mr. Grimes grasped at the monster and caught him by the throat. The panther got the left arm of Mr. Grimes in his mouth, and victory seemed to be with him. Every muscle of Mr. Grimes was now strained to the utmost, and a long struggle ensued; the panther was thrown, and by placing his knee on his neck and retaining the grasp he had on his throat, Mr. Grimes succeeded in releasing from the jaws of the panther his left arm. They again rose from the ground, Mr. Grimes never abandoning his grasp like hold of his throat, and, having both of his fore legs grasped in his left hand, he thus kept it at arm's length and prevented it from tearing him with its claws. Victory was not yet with Mr. Grimes, and he still might have met with a defeat, had not the ladies come with reinforcements. A pair of tongs and a 'battling stick' were brought to bear upon the panther. One blow of the tongs sent down his throat several teeth, for, so tight was the grasp of Mr. Grimes, that the animal's jaws were wide open. After repeated blows in this fight, Mrs. Grimes and her mother, continued belabouring the panther until a blow broke it down in the loins. Mr. Grimes kept his hold until it ceased its last, and firmly believes that he choked the panther to death, not withstanding the aid given him by the ladies. When captured it measured 8½ feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail. Its skin now hangs on the outer side of his cabin, a trophy of a hard and bloody fight."—New York Herald.

The Value of a Minute—What is this you make such a fuss and pother about? What is antiquity to a man, or a man to antiquity? What has he to do with anything but *Life!* and while he reads his head about antiquity, how many of the years and days and hours that go to make up that life are irretrievably wasted. How many minutes he casts away right and left—like red hot half-pence to boys. Yet a minute, my friend, is something. A minute! how many years must it seem to somebody standing on a scaffold in the chilly morning, with the spectre of a white nightcap grinning over his shoulder, with the hands of Saint Sepulchre's church pointing to one minute to eight, and with but that minute [illegible] between him and the deep sea of eternity. A minute—will not the thousandth part thereof, consumed in a nimble spring to the right or the wrong side, decide the issue between your being landed safely on a well swept platform heaped with Christmas hampers, and hung round with jovial banners, or plastered against the stones of Execution Dock, and your being crushed to death beneath the remorseless wheels of that same execution tram, as it glides heavily along the treacherous rails into the station? A minute!—in that sub-division of the day how many words of hope, or love, or murderous accusation, or frenzied anxiety, or kindly greeting, will ah through the sentient wires of the telegraph, over marsh, and meadow, and lea—through hills and tunnels—across valleys and deep rivers? A minute will break the back of the strong steam ship, and send her with all her freight of mailed warriors, and weather-beaten mariners, and restive chargers down to the coral reefs, and the pearls that lie in dead men's eyes, to be no more heard of till the sea gives up its dead! A minute decides the Derby, settles whether the firm of Ingots, Nuggets, Bullion, and Co., shall go into the "Gazette" and Basinghall-street, or its senior partner, Sir John Ingots, into the House of Peers. Guilty or not guilty; the billet of all the bullets at a battle; head or tail; "How will you have it?" or "no effects;"—all these lie within the compass of a minute, of less than a minute, of the infinitesimal fraction of a minute.—Dicken's "Household Words."

A Monster Lodging-House at New York.—We have been allowed to examine the plans of a new edifice which Mr. James M Sanderson designs to erect on the Fifth-avenue, soon where between Thirtieth and Forty-first street. Its height will be eight stories; and its dimensions on the ground 200 feet square, with a court-yard in the centre, entered by a *porte cochère*. The exterior walls of iron, and the walls and partition walls of brick; it will be thoroughly fireproof in every part; furnished with safe and commodious apparatus to transport the occupants from the ground to the roof floor or to any intermediate story; replete with gas, baths, watercloscts, ventilators, and every modern conveniences; arranged in suits of apartments and single rooms, to be rented, furnished or unfurnished, as may be desired, at rates varying from $300 to $1,000 a-year! with a restaurant from which meals will be served to order in the private rooms, for those who prefer to take them in their own rooms; with splendid promenades on the lofty roof, or in a garden 50 feet by 200 below; with gymnasiums and fencing alleys for ladies and gentlemen, and a conservatory of flowers, reading-rooms, ball-room, conversation-rooms, and every other convenient appendage to so large an establishment. Here it is estimated that a family of moderate income may live in a degree of elegance and comfort unattainable in separate houses or in ordinary lodgings by an exhaustless and impossible expenditure. The whole number of persons whom the house will accommodate we suppose will be about 1,000. The establishment will be owned by a joint-stock company, incorporated under a general law recently passed; its cost will be $400,000, of which $125,000 will be required to be paid in. The chief feature of Mr. Sanderson on the admirable features of his design. It will complete the innovation already introduced in American domestic habits by the practice of living in hotels, combining as it does with what is convenient and elegant in that mode of life a degree of private independence, and economy hitherto unknown to it. We have not a doubt that it will prove an excellent speculation and find numerous imitators.—"New York Tribune."

A Good Wife.—A good wife is one who puts her husband in at the side of the bed next to the wall, and tucks him up to keep him warm in the winter—splits the wood—makes the fire in the morning—washes her husband's face, and draws on his boots for him—never scolds—never suffers a rent to remain in her husband's small clothes—keeps her shoes up at the heel, and her stockings darned—never wonders what her husband sees interesting in the young woman who lives across the way—never slams the door loud when her husband is speaking—and always reproves the children when they cut up their father's supper.—American Paper.

EXPORTS—Aug. 19.

Hides, dutty 1 bd. each			
Dry Saladers, more without hulls, 28 ⅝			
20 lbs., pesado of 35 lbs	381	⅝	39 ris.sil
Do. do. do.	1000, 22 lbs...	do.	37 ⅝ "
Do. do. do.	1000, 25 lbs...	do.	39 "
27 lbs....	361	⅝	37 "
Hides, for salting, 25 lbs	1		"
Do. S. American, 24	28	⅝	28 ris. sil.
Do. of all sizes, from 40 to 60 lbs	75	⅝	75 sterry.
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs			none.
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs			none.
Do. hides, salted, 65 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs. do.	32	4234	rls. sil.
Cow do. do.			do.
Horse do. dry, each	30	⅝	3-4
Do. do. salted	17	52	4 42 ris. sil.
Nonatto, dry, 4 dut. do.	35	lbs.	30 "
Skins, dutty 4 ⅝	1	⅝	85
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs	1	3	ounces
Nutria, per lb.			none.
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs	22	⅝	25
Do. washed	28	⅝	44
Merino, dirty, "	30	⅝	40
Do. washed "	40	⅝	65
Fine, dirty, "	45	⅝	55
Do. washed "	50	⅝	90
Cordova, hand	50	⅝	54
Horse hair, duty 4 ⅝			
" Short, dirty	45	⅝	50
" mixed "	55	⅝	83
" long "	115	⅝	130
Cow hair, clean	50	⅝	55
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, arrobs, of 17 ⅝ per oz.)	15	4⅝	16 in pipes
" do. do. do.	600	⅝	700
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4 ⅝	250	⅝	300
Bones, duty, 4 ⅝			
Inferior do.	1100	⅝	1200
Do. Cow	600	⅝	700
Do. Horse	250	⅝	300
Long black, do. horse	3	⅝	34
Do. white woven	10	⅝	12
Do. loose	44	⅝	5
Jerked beef, duty 4 ⅝	68	⅝	72
Bones, shin & marrow 4 ⅝ p.mil	95	⅝	110
Mare's grease	[illegible]	ris. silver	8 ⅝ 84
Goat skins, per dozen	24	⅝	30 ris.-sil.

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

EXCHANGE—Aug. 20.

Spanish Dollars and Patacones		19
Patriot Doubloons		à 2024
Spanish do		à 203
Bills on England, per doubloon		66 à 66 6
Currency		fol. 2 11-16d.
Do. Montevideo		par.
France, per doubloon		5 83 fs.
United States, do.		12 direct.
Rio Janeiro		18 p. cs. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons, during the week 20$.

The lowest 20$.

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 6⅞ per oz.. Lowest 66s 6d. No transactions

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. D. D. Lore, Wm. Dixon, to Matilda, youngest daughter of James Gibson, late of Kirkowen, Wigtonshire, Scotland.

DIED.

At Montevideo, on the 16th June, John Atkinson, a native of Wooler, Northumberland, aged 25 years and 11 months.

On the 25th ult., aged 19 years and 6 months, Mary Atkinson, daughter of Mr. Atkinson, of this City.

On the 18th inst., after a protracted illness, Mr. James G. Helsby, jeweler and optician. Deceased, who had attained his 58th year, was a native of Liverpool, but resided the principal part of his life in this City; universally respected for his general intelligence, his mild and amiable disposition, his active benevolence, and sincere unostentatious piety.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

August 12.

"Manuel," Spanish brig, 125 tons, P. Garcia, from Malaga 10th May, Algezziras 29th May, Montevideo 9th inst., to Zumaran & Co., with 33 rolls lead, 128 boxes merchandise, 98 pipes, 4 half do. and 25 barrels wine, 10 barrels and 150 quarter casks sweet do., 320 do. dry wine, 30 barrels and 5 half do. dry wine, 35 barrels sherry do., 40 do. vinegar, 30 quarter casks, 10 barrels and 500 jars oil, 127 barrels and 100 kegs olives, 30 barrels capers, 10 barrels canary seed, 30 do. sweet red pepper, 200 boxes, 150 half do. and 200 quarter do. raisins, 60 boxes almonds, 250 do. figs, 50 do prunes, 50 bales mats.

August 13.

"Hazard," American barque, 404 tons, F. S. Lloyd, from New York 9th May, Montevideo 11th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 900 barrels tar, 30 do. pitch, 4000 boxes fire crackers, 1000 barrels whiskey, 100 do. sugar, 563 half do. rice, 20 do. blacking, 193 boxes tea, 40 do. matches, 30 do. tobacco, 30 boxes, 13 bales, 4 casks and 2 packages drugs, 403 boxes, 14 packages and 32 bales merchandise.

August 14.

"Elize & Louise," Hamburg brig, 155 tons, J. Popp, from Hamburg 27th May, Montevideo 11th inst., to J. N. Bieber & Co., with 70 barrels zinc, 30 lasts coal, 100 planks, 160 demijohns barley, 1100 do. crates and 1000 do. gin, 27 barrels tar, 150 empty demijohns, 45 boxes, 2 packages and 2 bales merchandise.

"Holsatia," Danish brigantine, 98 tons, P. T. Toosby, from Hamburg 27th May, Montevideo 11th inst., to Otto, Schmidt & Co., with 1 box cigars, 155 kegs starch, 1200 boxes, 400 crates and 1995 demijohns gin, 20 bales paper, 50 packages osnaburgs, 108 boxes and 1 case merchandise.

"Manchester," American barque, 291 tons, S. Upton, from Salem 24th May, Montevideo 13th inst., to H. J. Ropes, with 1260 barrels rosin, 100 do. pitch, 1000 boxes starch, 509 barrels rice, [illegible] dozens brooms, 34 bales osnaburgs, 29 [illegible] matches, 17 do. merchandise, 27,000 feet pine, 60 dozens chairs, 10 boxes dried apples, 50 kegs white lead, 500 boxes fire crackers.

751 doubloons.

"Joaquin," Spanish brig, 278 tons, F. F. Fornells, from Barcelona 20th May, Malaga 18th June, Montevideo 11th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 11 boxes cards, 100 bags and 25 barrels almonds, 300 pipes, 70 half do. and 60 quarter casks wine, 50 bales paper, 80 boxes do., 40 barrels gin, 1000 jars aguardiente, 4 boxes axes, 190 quarter casks sweet and dry wine, 25 do. vinegar, 100 barrels sweet red pepper, 350 do. olives, 100 bags garbanzos, 330 boxes raisins, 2 do. merchandise.

"Luciano," Oriental brigantine, 122 tons, B. Dasori, from Montevideo 13th inst.

"Amazonas," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo 13th inst.

"Julia," Brazilian brigantine, 157 tons, J. J. Gonzalez, from St. Catherine's 23d July, Montevideo 12th inst., to order, with 3250 alquieres farina, 272 bags rice, 40 do. starch, 28 do. coffee, 4000 pieces fire wood, 150 mats.

"Dasende," Spanish brig, 158 tons, A. Baraton, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

"Rufina," Brazilian barque, 305 tons, A. A. Perez, from Pernambuco 7th July, Montevideo 13th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 1514 barrels sugar, 80 pipes cana.

August 17.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 16th inst.

Passengers 80.

August 19.

"Maria Adelayda," Sardinian brigantine of war, from Gualeguaychú.

SAILINGS.

August 13.

"Sylph," British schooner, for Montevideo, dispatched by H. Downe & Co., with a cargo of foreign products.

August 15.

"Ranneye," British schooner, for England, dispatched by Beat brothers, with 5744 salted ox and cow hides, 101 half pipes tallow, 8000 horns, 11,770 bones.

"Aragon," French brig, for Montevideo, dispatched by J. Avegno, with a cargo of foreign products.

"Ariel," Brazilian brigantine, for Montevideo, in ballast.

August 16.

"Constitution," American steamer, for Montevideo.

August 18.

"San Miguel," Spanish brig, for Brazil and the Isle of Cuba, disp tched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 4130 quintals jerked beef.

"Julio 2°," Jerusalem polacre, for Brazil, dispatched by J. Avegno, with 150 pipes mares grease, 10,000 horns.

"Courrier," Hamburg brigantine, for England, dispatched by Otte. Rosenthal & Co., with 136 pipes tallow, 20,000 bones, 2302 salted ox and cow hides.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

"Aguia da Prata," Brazilian brig, for Parnagua, dispatched by J. M. Sousa, in ballast.

"Rio Uruguay," Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

August 19.

"Amazonas," Brazilian war steamer, for Montevideo.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steamer Trident.
" Steamer Vixen.
" Steamer Locust.

UNITED STATES Steamer WaterWitch

FRENCH—Steamer Sesostris.

SPANISH—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Doña Francisca.
" Corvette Imperial Marinero.
" Barque Berenice.
" Steamer Paraense.
" Steamer Thetis.

SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguila.
" Brigantine Maria Adelayde.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

The creditors of the House of Messrs. Anderson, Weller & Co., are requested to meet at No. 5 Calle 25 de Mayo, on Monday next, the 22d instant, in order to adopt some measures for the recovery of their respective debts. It is now nearly three years since a commission has been appointed to regulate the affairs of that establishment. They sold all the property, and up to this have given the creditors no account whatever of their proceedings.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 19, 1853.
Some of the Creditors

Notice.

An English female, fully competent, offers her services as sick nurse. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 335. a.13—8p

PETER BOURSE,
Surgeon Dentist,
[Of New York]

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he intends visiting Buenos Ayres to practice his profession for a short time, in the course of a few weeks.

Montevideo, Aug. 8, 1853.

For Sale.

A superior mail Phaeton Carriage, built in London—well made and of excellent materials—complete.
Shower baths.
Iron hay racks.
Single harness, plated and brass ornaments.
Roofing felt.
Zinc paint.
Oatmeal.
Champagne wine.
Fencing wire.
Jams and preserved fruits.
Sherry wine.
Apply to Bayley Brothers,
a.13—2c. 119 Chacabuco.

For Sale,

At G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin, the following Engravings, viz:—
Stealing a March.
Wren Testimonial.
The Benefactress.
Deer Hound.
Polish Exiles.
Rev. Dr. Chalmers.
Prince Charles Entry.
Do. after Culloden.
Covenanters Communion.
Parliament (old) Square.
Slave Market.
The Golfers.
Helen Faucit.
Windsor Castle.
Who goes there.
Young Naturalist.
Wellington Statue.
Ancient Mariner.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

At the Office No. 73, Calle Defensa, will be found on Sale, PRINTED CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS of various descriptions, such as Manifest, Copia Factura, Transfer Certificates, &c., &c.

Wanted,

As Cook, a middle aged female of steady habits. Apply at Admiral Brown's Quinta. a.6—3c.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

On Sale at 20, Calle San Martin, printed forms of Manifests, &c. &c., for the despatch of goods.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with 16,588,510 Dollars,
or
2,400,000 Pounds Sterling.

This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von Rothschild and Sons, in Frankfort on the Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14	of 40,000	dollars.
22	" 36,000	"
24	" 32,000	"
60	" 8,000	"
60	" 4,000	"
60	" 2,000	"
120	" 1,500	"
180	" 1,000	"

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December 1853.

The Price of Shares is as follows:—

One Share for	£1 Sterling
Six do. for	£5 "
Thirteen Shares for	£20 "
Thirty do.	£10 "
Sixty-five Shares for	£40 "

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars, and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., 26, Lombard Street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, stay for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this paper.

june 25—12c.

The following books are now on Sale at the
LIBRERIA DE LA VICTORIA,
Calle del Peru, No. 20.

The first step to knowledge, with plates, 1 vol.
Keble's first British spelling book, 1 vol.
The English spelling book, 1 vol.
Richardson's childs instructor.
The first book for children, child's instructor.
English Grammar, with rules for pronunciation, by Connelly.
English Grammar, in 22 lessons, by Ureulla.
Ollendorff's new method adapted to the German, 2 vols.
Dictionary of the English and Spanish languges of Neuman and Baretti (pocket).
Velasquez's English and Spanish—Spanish and English dictionary, 1 vol.
Walter Scott's life, prose and poetical works, life of Napoleon, 26 vols.
Capt. Marryat's novels, 23 vols.
Dickens' novels, 18 vols.
Cooper's novels, 33 vols.
Byron's complete works, 6 vols.
Do. do. 1 vol.
Shakspeare's works, 9 vols. jy.23—5c

On Sale at 20 Calle San Martin,
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

for the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous disorders, &c., &c.

Prospectuses with directions for use to be had gratis.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Rates established by the Captain of the Port August 13, 1853, viz:—

A whale boat to or from the Inner Roads, with a single passenger, trunk and mattrass	$ 50
Do. do. with 2 cart load of luggage	60
Do. do. with 3 cart loads do.	100
Various persons in same boat, with trunk and mattrass, each	20
Do. do. without luggage, each	10
A whale boat to or from the "Canal" with one passenger and luggage	150
Do. do. by various persons, each with trunk and mattrass, each.	30

In the event of additional hands being required from bad weather, an extra charge to be stipulated in conformity with the preceding scale.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"
OR
"La Cabaña del Tio Tom."

The favorable reception and wide spread circulation which this interesting little work has had, both in Europe and America, having been translated into all the living languages, is a sufficient recommendation of its merits, and, therefore requires no special notice in this place.

The Spanish version of it which has been announced as being in the Press is now completed, and is offered for sale at $5 each No., or $20 per copy taking the whole work at once.

Commercial Printing Office,
Defensa, No. 75.

Having, by permission, printed off a few copies of the
REPORT
OF THE
Committee of British Merchants,
Such persons as may require it can obtain it at the Commercial Printing Office, Calle Defensa, No. 75.

Asparagus for transplanting to be had at Calle Temple, No. 333.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 71, Percival Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest in our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you have particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and had grumbled on this occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that death were entertained if her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills and Ointment, informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used no other, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, *from the severity of the attack,* and the *speedy cure* it took, speaks much in favour of your medicines. Yours truly,

R. W. KIRKUS.

CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN SIX DIFFICULTY.

Copy of a Letter from the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Welch

Margaret M'Cunnigan, nineteen year-of age, resided up at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and from her case was considered incurable. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH, OF A PERSON 74 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach which was also accompanied by a short sense of breath, and which I used me from walking. I am 74 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I can recommend them to others should the same complaint with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively strong, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

[Signed] HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effectacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Indigestion
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Inflammation	

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, 49 & 51 Maiden Lane, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin:—
Irving's Works, Hume and Smollett's History of England; Thomson's Seasons.

To be Sold,

By private treaty, one share of the thoroughbred entire horse "ELCHO," imported from England. Apply to Messrs. Vivar & Bilinghurst, Auctioneers, Calle Santa Rosa. a.19—3 c.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barges*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, [illegible] $30, 15, 6d—15, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. S.S. 100 fls. English equal to 10 Burgos; 160 fls. French equal to 175 fls. Burgos; 100 fls. Norwegian equal to 110 fls. Burgos; and 100 fls. Swedish to 106 fls. Burgos measurement. 2 ½ pilots pay equal to one and two-fifths Spanish pilots.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot, to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and willing to be removed or to change anchorage, must pay the fee.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 19th inst.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons	Nation.
	BRITISH			
Nov. 16	Rg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co.	211	
April 24	Sp. Rebecca, Gandiaz	Dickson & Co.	344	Lpool.
July 13	Rg. Edna, Reinards	J. MacDonald	241	Glasgow
" 16	Bk. Neptune, Le Seuve	Drabble brothers	387	Lpool.
" 17	Sch. Trouble, Soo-man	To order	150	London
" 17	Rg. Royal Tyne,	Santamarina & Co.	173	
" 19	Sch. Ceres, Harris	S. Soriano	73	
" 24	Sp. Bisque, Daily	Drabble brothers	65	
" 29	Bk. Shaw King, Dryden	T. Armstrong	354	
	AMERICAN			
June 26	Bk. Charles S. Olden, Watson	T. Tomkinson & Co.	287	
July 10	Bk. Jefferson, Wood	Empire	390	
" 10	Bk. Sir Wm. Wyng, Crowell	H. J. Rapes	198	
" 24	Bk. Eliz. Jacob Thomas Pierce,	Die soo & Co.	243	
" 31	Bk. Martin Packer, White	Troyer brothers	314	
" 31	Bk. Marian, Leland	Gaylord & Co.	278	
"	Ship to Arctic, Hunt	Martinez & Sons	99	
Aug. 7	Bg. Alice Sanford, Bishop	Bishop & Co.	226	
" 17	Bk. Haz'd. Lloyd	Zimmermann & Co.	404	
" 14	Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Rapes	291	
	FRENCH			
July 1	Bg. Deux Clementines, Farnier	J. B. Canard	300	Calte.
" 29	Bk. Mother, Dumoux	Llavallol & Sons	326	
Aug. 1	Bk. Isabel, Rozier	Dutilh, Bonfiel and Co.	328	
	SPANISH			
Nov. 22	Bg. Tres, Guardiola	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Feb. 3	Sch. Rosa, Roig	F. Serallues	104	
" 14	Bk. Mariana, Segui	M. Murrota	253	
May 2	Bk. Ramon, Ferrer	Terrason Vallalde & Co.	300	
June 26	Sch. Dolores, Coll	Llavallol & Sons	127	
" 27	Bk. San Mariano, Dalmau	Llavallol & Sons	327	
" 28	Bg. Empereheidero, Molina	Llavallol & Sons	241	
" 28	Bg. Familia, ud y Mar	Llavallol & Sons	244	
July 13	Bg. Concepcion, Ballester	Zimmann & Co.	167	
" 15	Pol. Peninkes, Anstisch	Martinez & Sons	152	
" 16	Bg. Africa, Fernandez Costas	Dickson & Co.	250	
" 16	Bark. Capito, Estape	Ochoa & Co.	279	
" 17	Bk. Mercedes, Ruiz	Llavallol & Sons	318	
" 17	Bg. Vencedor, Rises	Llavallol & Sons	189	
" 17	Bg. Julito, Sosa	Ayllon	144	
" 17	Bk. Jo-ephina, D. minek	F. Iturraeo	298	
" 17	Bg. Leg'no, Campbell	Llavallol & Sons	242	
" 21	Pol. Rosalia, Robles	J. C. Peyrellon	145	
" 25	Pol. Pedro, Sosa	Ayllon & Co.	175	
" 27	Pol. Union, Satuzy y Sors	J. Fernandez	252	
Aug. 1	Sc. Jo. Perez	S. Soriano	146	
" 10	Bk. San Andres, Berasteri	Martinez & Sons	246	
" 12	Bg. Manuel, Garcia	Zimmann & Co.	158	
" 14	Bg. Joaquin, Lopez	Llavallol & Sons	173	
" 14	Bg. Dardale, Baral	Llavallol & Sons	158	
	SARDINIAN			
June 28	Brn. Italia Libre, Roberano	Ocampo & Co.	63	
July 5	Bg. Cayo, Bonfiglio, Sirvi	R. Vale	150	
" 5	Bg. Hidra, Canola	J. Fontana	148	
" 12	Bg. Ligure, Bonfiglio	J. Fontana	142	
" 13	Bg. Beozzero, Vanelli	J. Negrotto	234	
		Martinez & Sons	172	
Aug. 1	Brig. Augusto, Andreoli	Gallo, Gallino & Co.		
" 14	Brig. Rosetta, Tomaty	Ocampo & Co.	148	
	BREMEN.			
July 25	Bk. Hohenstaufen, Lucke	Duckwitz & Co.	272	English.
	HAMBURG.			
July 15	Bg. Ora, Gouverneur	Empire, Bornefeld & Co.	115	Antwerp
" 31	Bge. Ernestine, Muller	Trapenell & Co.	150	
Aug. 14	Ketc. & Lugger, Rogge	J. M. Huber & Co.	183	
	PORTUGUESE.			
July 25	Bk. Amazonas, Abreu	J. C. Meyrelles	203	
	BRAZILIAN.			
June 24	Bk. Norma, Torilly	Lezica & Co.	224	
July 17	Bg. Rubin, Silva	To order	244	
" 17	Bg. Ana Felix Gandullo	To order	186	
" 26	Bg. Tiradentes, Ferreira	S. Soriano	201	
" 29	Bg. Alzate, Vicente	To order	182	
" 29	Bg. Maria Mendes	Martinez & Sons	153	
" 29	Bge. Miranda, Marques	Lezica & Sons	149	
" 30	Bg. Delgado, Lima	To order	223	
" 29	bgm. Ariel, Silva	To order	90	
Aug. 14	bgn. Julia, Guardes	To order	113	
" 14	Bk. Rubies, Perez	Llavallol & Sons	303	
	BELGIAN.			
July 25	Bg. Infatigable, Cor ier	Van Peat	241	Antwerp

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—
One 4 horse power, portable Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.
One "Hussey's" patent Reaping Machine.
One Winnowing Machine. m.26—oc.

"Memorias sobre la Revolucion del 11 de Setiembre de 1852—Por José Luis Bustamante."

A work under the above title is now in the press; recording all the leading incidents of that memorable episode—Parties interested in securing copies may apply either at the Victoria Book Store, Calle Perú, or at the Printing Office, No. 75, Calle Defensa.—Price 20 dols. each.

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedad, in lots to suit purchasers. a. 23—c o.

Havre Line of Packets.

The well-known fine French barque "MOLIERE," 336 tons, Captain Drouaux, having most part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly for the above port. This vessel is well-known in the trade for her quick passages, and can still take on freight a few bales or dry hides.

Her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and the Captain will pay every attention to the comfort of those he takes under his charge.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons, or to the Captain at the Hotel de Paris.

NOTICE.

LOWRY, LANGDON & Co., General Commission Merchants have established their house in this City, No. 29 Calle Victoria.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1853. a.24—8c